

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

50X1-HUM

**COUNTRY** Poland

## REPORT

**SUBJECT** Lenin Steel Works at Nowa Huta

DATE DISTR.

31 AUG 1959

NO. PAGES

1

## REFERENCES

RD

DATE OF INFO.

PLACE &  
DATE ACQ.

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[redacted] report containing limited  
information on the Lenin Steel Works at Nowa Huta. [redacted]

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25

C O N F I D E N T I A L												
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Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2010/07/27 : CIA-RDP80T00246A050300240001-6

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COUNTRY: Poland

DATE DISTR: 27 July 1959

SUBJECT: The Nowa Huta Steel Plant in Poland

NO. OF PAGES: 2

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1. The Nowa Huta (Huta Lenin) steel plant was about 20 kilometers east of Krakow, in the vicinity of the new airport. A tram line from Krakow ran directly to the gate of the plant. In early 1959, the plant was said to have had about 10,000 workers, but some of these may have been engaged in construction work. Most of the workers lived in Nowa Huta, a recently built town, which in 1958 was said to have about 75,000 inhabitants.
2. The Huta Lenin plant was planned after World War II, and construction was still going on in 1959. All the planning and construction were carried out by the Soviets, apparently following plans brought from the USSR. The Soviet engineers would not permit the most insignificant variations from their plans; for example, the buildings had no gutters and sewerage pipes because, according to the Soviets, "We have no gutters in the Soviet Union."
3. The coke-oven plant in 1958 consisted of six batteries, with a throughput of about 6000 tons of coal a day. The final throughput, when construction was completed, was to be about 16,000 tons a day. The ovens, which were of the Gypro-Koks type, resembling Koppers

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50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

- 2 -

ovens with recycle heating, showed considerable differences of temperature between the middle and other parts of the heating walls; a dark vertical stripe about 30 centimeters wide could be seen in the middle section. Coke produced in this part of the ovens was not finished after a normal coking period. The heat consumption of the ovens, using coke-oven gas, was about 600 to 620 kcal, in comparison with a consumption by Western-manufactured ovens of about 520 to 540 kcal. With producer gas, the heat consumption was 40 to 60 kcal higher. The produced coke-oven gas was desulfurized by the Thylox process, but the results attained were not good: for example, the yield of sulfur to the  $H_2S$  content was only about 53 percent.

4. Two pipe stills, each with a capacity of 300 tons a day, were available for coke-oven tar processing. The carbolic oil was processed into phenol, cresols, pyridine bases, and neutral oil at Hajduki Wielkie. In addition to pitch, oils, and motor benzol, Nowa Huta produced only naphthalene, in the raw and pressed states and refined with  $H_2SO_4$ , and 40 and 60 percent raw anthracene.
5. In 1958 pig iron was produced in six blast furnaces, each with a planned capacity of about 1000 tons per day. Actual production varied from 800 to 950 tons, and usually from 800 to 900 tons. Maximum annual production, therefore, could be estimated at about 1.2 million tons. Planned steel production amounted to about two million tons a year, but actual production in 1958, estimated on the basis of monthly production, was 1.1 million tons.
6. A rolling mill was under construction in 1958 but had not been completed.

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